

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS: Temp. 38-42 (14-9). Tomorrow similar. Yesterday's temp. 37-34 (3-1). LONDON: Rainy. Temp. 41-45 (5-2). Tomorrow similar. Yesterday's temp. 41-45 (5-2). CHANNEL: Smooth. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 50-53 (10-11). NEW YORK: Rain. Temp. 45-53 (7-10). Yesterday's temp. 50-57 (10-13). ADDITIONAL WEATHER - PAGE 2

Austria	10 B.F.	Cambodia	10 P.
Denmark	223 D.K.	Canada	140 C.
Egypt	300	Netherlands	125 F.
Finland	149 F.	Norway	125 N.K.
Germany	148 F.	Portugal	14 P.
Great Britain	140 F.	Spain	125 S.K.
Greece	140 F.	Sweden	125 S.P.
Iceland	140 F.	Turkey	125 T.S.
Ireland	140 F.	U.S. Military	125 U.S.
Italy	140 F.	Yugoslavia	125 Y.

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PARIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1972



"Healthy" President Nixon after physical. With him is Rear Adm. F. B. Ballenger.

Football Czar Rebuffs Nixon-In Round 1

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP) — National Football League Commissioner Pete Rozelle today refused a request by President Nixon to telecast locally all playoff games that were sold out 48 hours in advance of kickoff. Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst announced in a statement released by the Justice Department, Mr. Kleindienst said the Nixon administration would strongly urge the new Congress to re-examine pro football's anti-trust exemption and would seek legislation which, he said, "is more in keeping with the public interest."

Mr. Kleindienst said he held a series of conversations with Mr. Rozelle, "following a recent discussion with the President, and at his direction."

"Rozelle advised me this morning that it would not be

possible for the NFL to comply with the President's request," Mr. Kleindienst said in the statement. "I have advised Mr. Rozelle that, as a result of the league's decision, the Nixon administration would strongly urge the new Congress to re-examine the entire anti-trust exemption statute and seek legislation that is more in keeping with the public interest."

Pronounced Healthy
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP) — President Nixon had a two-hour physical checkup today. His doctor said that all results were fine but that Mr. Nixon does not get adequate exercise.

Air Force Maj. Gen. Walter R. Tkach, the President's personal physician, accompanied Mr. Nixon to the National Naval

Medical Center in suburban Bethesda, Md., for the examination and later told newsmen the only finding that varied from last year's result was a slight drop in blood pressure.

"I'm not concerned about that," the physician said. "It's in the normal range."

"I'm still concerned about exercise," Gen. Tkach said, adding that he suggested Mr. Nixon go to Florida once a month for swimming. "He still refuses to play golf. He says it takes too much time."

On leaving the hospital, Mr. Nixon chatted briefly with the commandant, Rear Adm. P. P. Ballenger, about the serious illness of former President Harry S. Truman in Kansas City, Mo.

Turning to reporters, Mr. Nixon remarked: "We all hope we've had that good at 88."

7 Slain in Ulster Violence

Nonjury Trials Urged in N. Ireland

LONDON, Dec. 20 (AP) — A government-appointed commission called today for drastic changes in Northern Ireland's legal system to help stamp out terrorism and to make men suspected of possessing guns or explosives prove their innocence.

Its recommendations included giving British troops wider powers of arrest, scrapping the jury system in terrorist trials and setting up special detention camps for teen-agers convicted of aiding guerrillas.

The Diplock Commission, set up under former High Court Judge Lord Diplock in October to suggest methods of curbing terrorism in Ulster, said the onus should be on guerrilla suspects to prove their innocence.

This was seen as a move to prepare for more trouble from Protestant militants, who have repeatedly warned they will fight if the British do not restore the province's full control of internal security.

The commission urged that ter-

rorist trials be heard by judges only, but with the normal rules of evidence and right of appeal.

The commission warned that if the province's legal system were weakened any further "it might take generations to rebuild, for the trend toward increased use of violence by loyalist extremists were to continue."

This was seen as a move to restore the efficiency of criminal courts of law . . . by using an extra-judicial process to deprive of their ability to operate in Northern Ireland those ter-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Communist Leaders Gather For Soviet 50th Anniversary

MOSCOW, Dec. 20 (Reuters) — Soviet and other Communist leaders assembled here today for celebrations marking the Soviet Union's 50th anniversary. The gathering could provide a forum for harsher criticism of U.S. bombing of North Vietnam.

Among the foreign guests will be Hanoi Politburo member Truong Chinh and the Viet Cong's Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, who is stopping over here on her way home from the Paris talks.

Communist indignation also could be heightened by reports tomorrow of Polish casualties when American bombers hit a Polish freighter in the North Vietnamese port of Haiphong.

The Kremlin today followed last night's statement condemning the stepped-up bombing with a message of support to the Viet Cong on its 12th anniversary. The message was signed by the three top Kremlin leaders and pledged "all-out aid and support."

Reports of Bombing
Today's Moscow papers carried reports of the bombing of Hanoi and Hanoi had a cartoon of a two-faced Uncle Sam with a bomb in one hand and a pencil poised over a text in the other. The hand holding the pencil was twisted into knots.

The union of the Soviet peoples, formed in 1922, will be celebrated with speeches and rallies throughout the country.

The ceremonies will open tomorrow with a televised meeting in the Kremlin of the Communist party Central Committee and of the Supreme Soviet, the nation's legislature.

Soviet Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev, who celebrated his 65th birthday today, will address the session.

The Communist party chiefs of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East

News Analysis: Differences Between Kissinger, Nixon on Talks?

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (NYT) — In the aftermath of the breakdown in the Paris negotiations and the renewed bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong, some diplomats, officials and newsmen are wondering aloud whether any possible strains have developed between President Nixon and his chief negotiator and foreign policy adviser Henry A. Kissinger.

The speculation is based on both reasonable deductions and intangible evidence. Despite Mr. Kissinger's news conference last Saturday, there is uncertainty about the reasons for the collapse of the Paris talks, and the brief White House announcement Monday about the bombing fell short of an explanation of why it was ordered.

Summed up, the speculation amounts to a feeling that the concessions made by Hanoi in October, which were reported by Mr. Kissinger Oct. 26 as the breakthrough to a settlement, were not seen in the same light

by Mr. Nixon after Saigon's objections became known.

This view holds that Mr. Nixon decided subsequently to order Mr. Kissinger to seek a "tighter" settlement than originally envisaged, one that up to now Hanoi has not been willing to accept.

The White House said today that President Nixon and Mr. Kissinger have "a unity of point of view" on how to seek a peace settlement in Vietnam. A spokesman denied there had been any rift between the two on how Mr. Kissinger conducted negotiations with the North Vietnamese.

United Press International reported:

Despite the differences, if any, there seems no reason to doubt that Mr. Kissinger serves the President as a loyal assistant. However, it is also not the first time that rumors have circulated about supposed differences between the outspoken, brilliant former Harvard professor and the President.

One theory expressed in recent

days in Washington is that when Mr. Kissinger, in his news conference of Oct. 26, said, "Peace is at hand," he was speaking both for the President and for himself, but that when Mr. Kissinger met with the press last Saturday to blame Hanoi for the breakdown in the negotiations, he was speaking almost entirely for the President.

It was not by accident, proponents of this view say, that when Mr. Kissinger reported his inability to reach an accord, he put it this way: "We have not yet reached an agreement that the President considers just and fair."

Although Mr. Kissinger complained about Hanoi's negotiating tactics, he seemed to speak more in sorrow than in anger.

The negotiations had the character where a settlement was always just within our reach," he said, "and was always pulled just beyond our reach when we attempted to grasp it."

But was the fault for the failure to reach an agreement

solely Hanoi's? Here the confusion is heightened.

There is some evidence that Mr. Kissinger believed that Saigon was at least equally to blame for the impasse, and that instead of directing all American fury at Hanoi, pressure might have been also applied on President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam.

Officials have said that the debate in Paris revolved around American efforts to get Hanoi to reaffirm its support for making the Demilitarized Zone between North Vietnam and South Vietnam a temporary border.

Mr. Kissinger said Saturday that Hanoi had agreed to such language, early in the week of Nov. 20 but withdrew its agreement Dec. 4. No one knows the reason, but it may have been because of the concern of the Viet Cong that such language would, in effect, deprive it of being an equal power in South Vietnam and make it a subservient force backed by "illegal" North Vietnamese forces.

Even so, the United States

continued to press for the point. Presumably, this was done to make sure that South Vietnam would sign the agreement and not cause a political furor by compelling Washington and Hanoi to sign over the head.

After Mr. Kissinger last week to report to Mr. Nixon last week, the administration decided to blame Hanoi "solely" for the breakdown of talks, thereby exonerating Saigon. Since then, Washington officials, in justifying the new bombing, have pointed to Mr. Kissinger's description of Hanoi as not interested in serious negotiation.

The question remains whether the Demilitarized Zone was so important an issue that it should have been allowed to hold up an agreement and so be used as a rationale for resuming the bombing.

Mr. Kissinger showed no particular concern about the Demilitarized Zone on and shortly after Oct. 26. His view then, as reflected by his aides, was that the cease-fire agreement as work-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

U.S. Continues Heaviest Raids Yet on Hanoi-Haiphong Area

3d B-52 Lost; Poles Charge Ship Is Sunk



FROM HANOI — Photo monitored in Tokyo with this caption: Debris of the B-52 shot down by Hanoi armed

Amplify Kissinger Report

U.S. Officials Contend Hanoi Has Decided to Stall on Talks

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP) — U.S. officials said today that they believe Hanoi has made a tactical decision to stall on, but not necessarily scuttle, the proposed Vietnam peace agreement.

The officials also said it was clear that North Vietnam would not come to a peace agreement in the very near future. They said Hanoi must now make the next move to get negotiations started again.

The officials briefed newsmen in an amplification of the report given by presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger Saturday on the setback in the private Paris sessions with Hanoi's Le Duc Tho.

The officials, who spoke under rules not allowing quotation by name, said no date had yet been set for another meeting between Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho.

The officials speculated that North Vietnam may want to see whether President Nixon will run into difficulties with the incoming Congress over continuing U.S. participation in the war, or that it is looking for widening differences between Washington and Saigon or for Communist gains on the battlefield.

A statement issued by the Chinese Foreign Ministry said the Chinese people would give all-out support and assistance to the Vietnamese people until complete victory is won.

The statement, which followed a "Commentator" article today in the Communist party journal, the People's Daily, said the renewed bombing was also a provocation to the American people and the people of the whole world who eagerly hope for early peace in Vietnam.

The Chinese government and people express their utmost indignation and strongly condemn it," the statement said.

The Peking statement said that all the world now could see clearly that it was the United States, not the Vietnamese side, that had gone back on its commitment.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Pontiff Decries New Bombing

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 20 (UPI) — Pope Paul VI, his voice breaking with emotion, today denounced the renewed U.S. bombing of North Vietnam and said that peace should be achieved instead through negotiation.

The 75-year-old Pontiff, looking deeply upset over the news from Vietnam, told 3,000 pilgrims attending his weekly general audience that military operations should be replaced by fair and generous negotiations.

Although the meeting lasted only 20 minutes, the North Vietnamese delegation left for home on the eve of the 17th four-party session, saying they had to consult with the Provisional Revolutionary Government, "nowhere in South Vietnam," on the new U.S. air strikes and the negotiation deadlock of their secret talks.

However, despite the renewed U.S. bombing of North Vietnam, tomorrow's semi-public peace talks were still scheduled to break off at the technical talks. Another session of the discussions was scheduled for Saturday, Henry Kissinger and Hanoi's Le Duc Tho said last week that the experts' meetings would continue despite the deadlock of their secret talks.

Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, chief Viet Cong delegate to the semi-public talks, left for home on the eve of the 17th four-party session, saying that she had to consult with the Provisional Revolutionary Government, "nowhere in South Vietnam," on the new U.S. air strikes and the negotiation deadlock.

Earlier this week, after the United States began new bombing on North Vietnam, the Communist negotiations here had threatened to boycott both the U.S.-North Vietnamese experts' talks and the semi-public session that brings together U.S. South Vietnamese and Viet Cong representatives.

Agenda Ignored
While Hanoi's vice-minister of foreign affairs, Nguyen Co Thach, today went through with the formality of meeting with the U.S. expert team headed by Howard Isham, the North Vietnamese's chief negotiator.

The parties and particularly the United States assume a heavy responsibility," the government

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

The North Vietnamese spokesman said Mr. Thach read a formal statement of protest, which said that the renewed U.S. bombing violates pledges repeated many times by the American side to end bombing north of the 20th parallel during the negotiations and until the end of these negotiations.

Mr. Thach asserted that the new attacks were intended to force North Vietnamese to surrender. He rejected again the U.S. assertion that the air strikes were to halt a Communist buildup that portended a new ground offensive.

David A. Lamberson, press spokesman for the U.S. experts' delegation, declined to discuss details of today's meeting, but said that Mr. Thach had agreed, after making his protest, to meet again on Saturday.

Mrs. Binh told reporters before leaving Paris that the situation in Vietnam is at present very grave as a result of the intensification of the criminal American bombing of North Vietnam.

Planning a stopover in Moscow to celebrate the Soviet Union's 50th anniversary, and also visiting Peking and Hanoi, Mrs. Binh said: "After my visit to Moscow, I shall return to my

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Big British Bettor Calls It a Day After Scared Bookies Retreat

LONDON, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Philip Peters, the big bettor who frightened Britain's bookmakers, retired from the game last night with a defiant final splash of money.

He commanded a 50-man team that manipulated pari-

mutual returns and threatened to hit giant bookmaking firms with big losses.

He took advantage of bookmakers' no-limit payout with a complex system that distorted pari-mutuel returns at various horse and dog tracks.

After taking a severe beating from the Peters team, book-

makers did what they said they would never do—abandoned manipulators.

"They have finally squeezed me out," Mr. Peters said.

The new bookmakers' rules went into effect yesterday morning. But Mr. Peters already had distributed money to his team for an evening dog-track meeting, so he decided to go ahead with a final fling even though the system was doomed.

"This is my swan song," he said.

Mr. Peters, 30, started his system with modest bets. He quickly had the bookies in trouble and was soon betting in thousands of pounds.

He said he averaged a profit of 10 percent,

"I don't need to work," he said. "But I must do some-

thing. I fancy a holiday in east Africa. Maybe while I'm there I'll work out another system to beat the bookies."

Kidnappers Free Briton In Argentina

\$1-Million Ransom Reportedly Paid

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—British businessman Ronald Grove, who was kidnapped here 10 days ago, was released today after payment of an undisclosed ransom.

A British Embassy spokesman said that Mr. Grove was "very tired but otherwise in excellent health."

Sources here said that the ransom paid by the Union International Company Ltd., Mr. Grove's employer, was equivalent to \$1 million.

The embassy spokesman said that Mr. Grove, 64-year-old managing director of the Frigorifico Anglo Co., a meat packing firm owned by Unilever, was freed in a Buenos Aires suburb at midnight.

He took a taxi to a friend's house and later was taken to the British Embassy, where he underwent a medical check.

Round of Golf

Mr. Grove was seized by the kidnappers as he drove from his suburban villa Dec. 10 for a Sunday morning round of golf.

The Irish Republican Army has frequently used boys to carry out serious acts of terrorism, it said. "Such youths have been known to shoot with intent to kill and to plant lethal explosives."

"So long as these are at liberty they are a direct menace to human life."

It urged that limitations on the court's power to sentence youngsters to detention should be lifted during the crisis.

7 Killed, 12 Wounded

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Terrorist gunmen killed at least seven men and wounded more than 12 today in Northern Ireland's bloodiest day in months.

Police sources here in the province's second city said that at least four men were slain and more than a dozen wounded when terrorists crashed into a packed pub late at night and sprayed the bar with machine-gun fire.

The rain followed three other hit-and-run shooting attacks that claimed three lives and raised the province's death toll to at least 675 in more than three years of violence.

The gunfire accompanied a series of bomb blasts that panicked Christmas shoppers.

Russia Rebuffs U.K. on Rockets

LONDON, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union has rejected Britain's request to help in establishing how Soviet-made rockets got into the hands of the Irish Republican Army in Northern Ireland, the Foreign Office announced tonight.

It said the British government regretted that the Soviet government had not felt able to help with these inquiries.

The IRA recently began using rocket launchers against the British security forces.

Bundestag Finally Votes 1972 Budget

BONN, Dec. 20 (UPI).—The Bundestag today formally approved West Germany's 168.9-billion-mark budget for 1972. The budget had been blocked by political disputes but already ap-

The Bundestag passed the budget on its third and final reading after 90 minutes of debate along partisan lines.

The passage confirmed a second reading vote yesterday. The budget now goes to the Bundestat for approval.

Freedom for Bahamas

LONDON, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Britain today promised independence to the Bahamas Islands, its colonies off the coast of Florida, next July. At present the 200,000 islanders have internal self-government. But Britain is responsible for foreign policy and defense.

Civil Servants Strike in Italy

ROME, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Civil servants throughout Italy staged a 24-hour strike today and other stoppages threatened to leave Christmas vacationers without gasoline or money.

The nation's 300,000 civil servants walked off their jobs to protest what they consider exorbitantly high raises the government granted top-level civil servants at the expense of the rank and file. Road crews and fire brigades joined the strike, but firemen said they would answer emergency calls.

Bank clerks demanding a 19 percent pay raise have staged 68 hours of staggered strikes since Oct. 27, preventing many Italians from cashing their "13th-month" payments, or Christmas bonuses. All strikes have been staged by surprise, at different times in different banks.

Beirut Embassy Of U.S. Damaged By Three Rockets

BEIRUT, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Unidentified persons fired three rockets at the American Embassy today, causing considerable damage to the building's front but no casualties, police sources said.

A fourth rocket failed to go off.

The attack was a protest against the American bombing of North Vietnam, the sources said.

Near the embassy, a note was found which said, "With the compliments of the friends of Vietnam, who will hit you whenever you are."

An embassy spokesman said the "façade of the building from the ground to the third floor suffered considerable physical damage."

Police sources said the damage was caused by three rockets which were fired at 2:30 p.m. from a car parked outside the embassy, damaging the car in the process. They were fired by a timing device.

Police said that the rockets were American-made anti-tank missiles, the source said. Marine guards at the embassy were shocked but not harmed, the sources said.

So far, the U.S. command has

Execution in Algiers

ALGIERS, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—Ahmed Rachem, a 22-year-old businessman, was executed by a firing squad before dawn today for kidnapping and bank robbery.

In Moscow, Mrs. Binh will have talks with Soviet leaders.

The Soviet ambassador to France, Pyotr Abramov, went to Moscow on the same plane as Mrs. Binh for consultations with his government.

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U.S. Legislators Disagree On Resumption of Bombing

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Senate leaders of both parties expressed personal distress today at resumption of U.S. bombing in North Vietnam but differed as to whether it could be effective in ending the war.

Minority Leader Hugh Scott, R., Pa., said at a news conference that he was "heartbroken at the way things are going," but added that "I don't know if any policy that will work except this policy . . . I do believe that the mining of Haiphong harbor in the first place brought Hanoi to the conference table."

Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., said at another news conference that the only way to peace is through negotiations. "It is long since past time to stop worrying about saving face and concentrate on saving lives and our own sense of decency and humanity," he said.

Meanwhile, plans were announced by the National Peace Action Coalition, the nation's largest anti-war organization, to renew large-scale street demonstrations against the war in coming weeks, perhaps coinciding with President Nixon's inauguration on Jan. 20.

17 in House Protest

Seventeen members of the House of Representatives urged President Nixon by telegram to stop to half the renewed bombing and to "sign a settlement with the North Vietnamese now."

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., said the latest American bombing raids in North Vietnam give the "deep and despairing sense that these events mark a return to the war of old."

He said that the Nixon administration had "every incentive to

U.S. City Puts Parents at Risk For Offspring

CAMDEN, N.J., Dec. 20 (AP).—A new municipal law that makes parents responsible for a wide range of their children's criminal violations has gone into effect in this south Jersey city.

Under terms of the statute, parents can be charged if their offspring are found guilty of mugging, vandalism, breaking and entering, loitering, illegal drinking or curfew violations.

"So many of these parents of chronic offenders tell the police or the judge they can't be responsible for knowing where their children are at night," City Councilman John R. Marini said. "But if the parents know they might have to pay the city money or stay in jail for this lack of control, they'll make more of an effort."

\$25 Billion for Lunar Data

Bittersweet Reflections on Apollo Program

By Thomas O'Toole

HOUSTON, Dec. 20 (WP).—It all ended when Eugene Cernan, Harrison (Jack) Schmitt and Ronald Evans fell triumphantly into the South Pacific yesterday. In the 11 years of its life, the Apollo program put 12 men on the moon and 24 into lunar orbit and found itself at the center of a great debate over its purpose and its considerable demands on American resources.

Apollo cost \$25 billion, more than it cost to build America's railroads and half of what has been spent on U.S. motorways and highways.

But landing men on the moon bore little relevance to the plight of blacks in the ghetto or the decay of American cities, and so it triggered a backlash of bitterness.

"It is possible to look up at the moon from the rooftops of the inner city or even the window of a car stalled in traffic," said one writer, "and feel only resentment at the money spent in a cause that will not alter a single life."

On this point, the program certainly had been oversold to the public. One slogan was that "space benefits all mankind," but while the program produced some practical benefits it did not benefit even a large fraction of mankind.

How it would benefit mankind, none of the slogan-writers seemed to want to say. Not until the Apollo 15 mission, fourth of the moon landings, did anybody mention scientific exploration as the real reason for Apollo—which turned out to be the only reason to Apollo.

That Was the Payoff

"I'm not sure the public would have understood science as a rationale for Apollo," geologist Gary Latham said once, "but that's what it was for. That was the payoff."

"I don't think anybody anticipated the treasure trove Apollo would return."

Many scientists never anticipated a treasure trove because they anticipated the Rosetta stone. They felt that the first rock back from the moon would unlock the secrets of the origins of the solar system, a simplistic view that came from the notion that the moon had been captured by earth from the edge of the solar system undamaged and unchanged since the beginning of time.

The idea that the moon was a kind of holy grail was some very wishful thinking," lunar geologist Farouk El-Baz said. "But there were handfuls of eminent scientists who believed that the first lunar rock would solve the origins of the solar system."

So ravaged, so shattered and so melted have the lunar rocks been that all traces of their birth have been lost. Where the moon came from and how it was born we may never know.

But the rocks have unlocked their own set of secrets, starting with the date the moon was born. The age of 4.6 billion years gave science only its second dating of the solar system and the first that didn't rely on meteorites.

The age, together with the moon's chemistry, also revealed that the earth and moon were remarkably similar, strongly suggesting that both bodies were formed from roughly the same elements at the same time.

Fundamental Finding

"This is the most fundamental finding in all of Apollo," Mr. El-Baz said. "We have learned that the moon, like the earth, was hot, which means that all solid planets—like Mars, Venus and Mercury—must have gone through a hot phase after their birth."

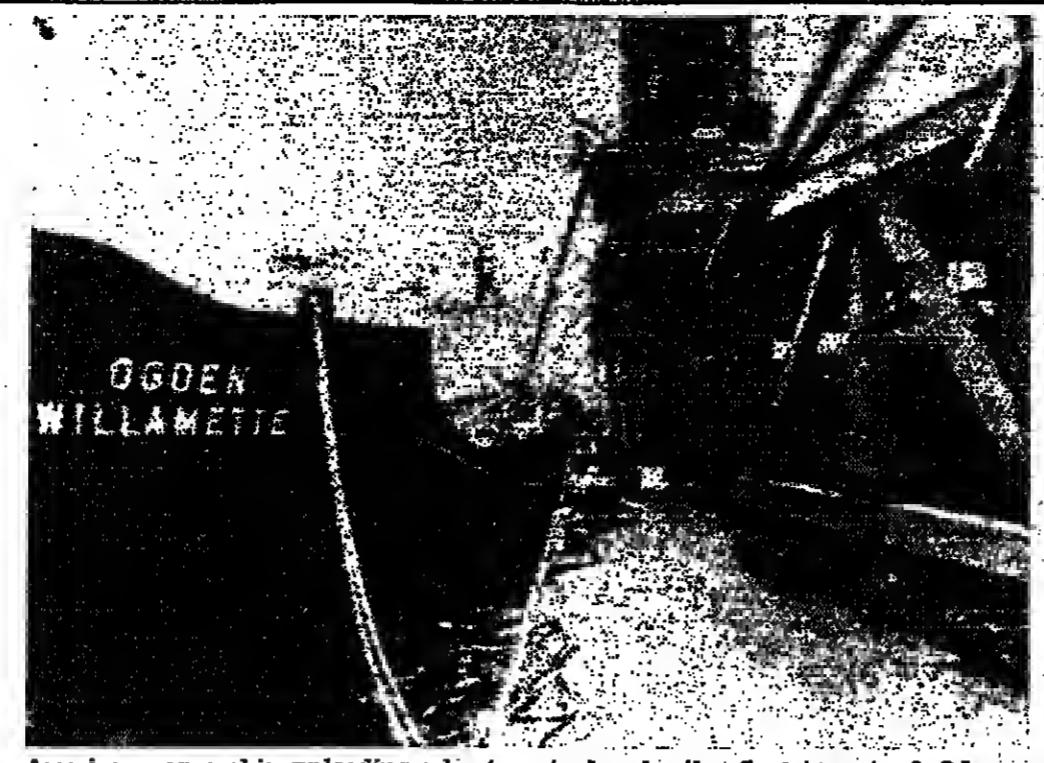
Just as fundamental was the discovery that the moon has undergone a convulsive evolution that lasted long after its birth, at least 1.5 billion and perhaps as much as 4 billion years.

The most cataclysmic period came 4 billion years ago when celestial bodies the size of large cities and small countries came crashing into the moon and formed its huge basins and towering mountains.

The huge amounts of radioactive minerals left by the collisions began heating the rock beneath the surface, melting massive amounts of it and forcing seas of lava through cracks in the surface. The lava filled in the basins left by the collisions, which today are the great gray regions that form the face of the man in the moon.

Scientists felt at first that the lava fills might have gone on for a short period of time, but the Apollo rocks proved otherwise. They lasted at least 800 million years, ending no later than 3.1 billion years ago.

The last Apollo flights filled in the puzzles about the moon's agonizing history. Apollo 15 found



American cargo ship unloading wheat yesterday in the Soviet port of Odessa.

First U.S. Vessel Lands Wheat at Port in Russia

MOSCOW, Dec. 20 (Reuters).

—The first instalment of the Soviet Union's major wheat purchases to arrive aboard a U.S. vessel started funneling into Russian freight cars at the Odessa docks at dawn today.

The ship, the 20,834-ton Ogden Willamette, docked this

morning after a 10-day voyage from Houston to the Black Sea port.

Of about 20 million tons of U.S. grain bought by the Soviet Union to fill the deficiency caused by the year's disastrous harvest, some already has been shipped in third-country vessels.

A delay in agreeing on charges has held up shipments in U.S.

and Soviet vessels until this month.

The next three U.S. vessels,

already in the Black Sea, are expected to dock in Odessa in the next few days, followed by the first Soviet ship.

Soviet and U.S. shipping will each carry one-third of the grain, with third-country vessels taking the remainder.

Urge Signing

He urged signing with North Vietnam the agreement Mr. Kissinger tentatively announced at his Oct. 26 news conference.

Both Sen. Mansfield and Sen. Scott said they did not believe Mr. Kissinger's "peace-is-at-hand" statement just before the November election was intended to mislead the American people. Sen. Mansfield said he believed Mr. Kissinger then and now. "I don't think the election had a damn thing to do with it," Sen. Scott said.

The American people have been lied to once again," said NPAC coordinator Jerry Gordon at a press conference here. "Instead of peace being at hand, there is intensification of war. Instead of the slanting in Vietnam ending, it has escalated."

He reiterated the long-standing NPAC demand that the United States withdraw immediately from Indochina without negotiating a peace settlement.

He called for "massive street anti-war demonstrations in major cities across the country" on or before inauguration day, Jan. 20.

Mr. Gordon was joined at the press conference by Rich Rohrbach, George Washington University spokesman for the Student Mobilization Committee, who spoke of President Nixon's "reckless arrogance" in intensifying the aerial war in Vietnam. He pledged SMSC support of the NPAC's demonstration plans for January.

The NPAC has launched numerous large-scale anti-war demonstrations in the past, including huge rallies at the Capitol last spring and in April, 1971.

To me it's been grand, glorious and especially touching," Mrs. Evans said. "I hope America is proud. I know Ron is proud of America."

'Just Wonderful'

In Tucson, Ariz., the mother of Mr. Schmitt, a bachelor, watched the last Apollo drama and said: "It went about the way I thought it would. I think it's just wonderful now that they're down."

President Nixon said the United States would continue to play a major role in making space history.

Apollo 17's splashdown yesterday wrote an end to the \$25-billion Apollo program that put 12 astronauts on the lunar surface for a total of 80 hours and 35 minutes. Thirty-three astronauts were involved in the program, which started in 1967. They logged 104 days, 5 hours and 3 minutes in traveling a total of 18,010,337 miles in space. There were 11 manned landings on the moon and 11 Apollo flights to the moon.

In another part of Houston's space-family community, the commander's wife, Jan Evans, tilted her champagne glass toward a television set and said, "Here's to them."

The three Apollo-17 astronauts will make technical reports Friday, Saturday and Sunday, and will have next week off for Christmas. Most of their intense debriefings are scheduled to begin Jan. 2. Their first public report is tentatively set for Jan. 3.

Their record harvest of 258 pounds of rock and soil from the moon is leaving the carrier first and should reach Houston's Lunar Receiving Laboratory before dawn tomorrow. Space Center officials said.

Orange Dirt

Top priority has been assigned to the orange dirt Capt. Cernan and Mr. Schmitt picked up from the rim of a crater called Shorty. Scientists said they hope to take their first look at it on Tuesday.

Geologists are betting that the orange material will be proof that the moon has had relatively recent volcanism, possibly "as recent as 500 million years ago."

Steam or other volatile gases normally rust or otherwise alter minerals and create orange red colors.

Also receiving special attention are four thumb-size California desert mice that made the voyage in sealed aluminum tubes. They will be flown to San Fran-

Philip Berrigan Paroled After 3 Years in Jail

DANBURY, Conn., Dec. 20 (AP).—After serving more than three years of a six-year sentence, the Rev. Philip Berrigan, an anti-war priest, was released on parole from the federal correctional institution here today. He was greeted by his brothers Daniel and Jerome.

About 150 persons, most of them young people, stood in fog and a drizzling rain to meet Father Berrigan as he began his parole from a sentence for destroying draft records and smuggling integers in and out of a federal prison reception area.

The 49-year-old Josephite priest smiled broadly as he met a group of waiting newsmen in the prison reception area.

"I have no regrets," he said. "It has been a very good period in my life." He added that he had mixed feelings about leaving prison at this time, because, he said, "I'm running into a continuation of the war."

Survivors said that more than 500 persons were inside the building, which opened for business only last month, when it began to shake and then collapsed.

Rio de Janeiro Store Falls, 21 Are Killed

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—Dozens of Christmas shoppers, many of them children, lay buried tonight under tons of debris after a new, two-story supermarket collapsed here.

Seventeen bodies have been recovered, according to police sources, but unofficial estimates put the number of persons buried at 40 to 60. Four persons died in a hospital later.

Survivors said that more than 500 persons were inside the building, which opened for business only last month, when it began to shake and then collapsed.

Freddy

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Harvard Professor Defends Panel Report

Nationwide Appeals Court Plan Detailed

By Warren Weaver

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (NYT).—

Creation of a "national court of appeals" that would screen out and dispose of nearly 90 percent of the Supreme Court's present heavy caseload was recommended yesterday by a blue-ribbon committee appointed by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger.

Mr. Segal said that the committee had interviewed the chief justice and all his colleagues about the court's problems, but he added: "We did not discuss any of our proposals with any justice. Their views were not sought."

As for Justice William O. Douglas, recent statements that the court was "overworked" rather than overburdened, Mr. Segal said: "The structure cannot be designed for an exceptional member of the court."

As proposed by the Segal committee, the judges of the national court of appeals would be drawn from a seniority list of all the judges of the present Court of Appeals circuits. Mr. Segal said: "The structure would be designed for an exceptional member of the court."

The new court would consist of seven judges drawn from the 11 circuits of the United States Court of Appeals. It would screen all the litigation that goes to the Supreme Court—now 3,600 cases a year—refuse to hear most of the cases decide some on their merits and send the rest or so most important ones to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court would probably decline to hear about 250 of those 400 actions.

If the new court refused to take a case or accepted jurisdiction and made a decision, no appeal would be allowed to the Supreme Court.

Free From Chaos

The proposed court would be designed to permit the Supreme Court justices to concentrate on the most serious and significant legal problems, free from concern for the hundreds of other more routine controversies that the present committee calls "chaos."

Advocates of the committee's recommendations, which appeared in print a month ago, argued that the new system would circumvent the Supreme Court's independence and authority.

Considerable controversy was also expected among lawyers, judges and laymen on the ground that the new court would deny traditional "last resort" access to the Supreme Court for many people with serious problems.

Mr. Segal said he did not believe that creation of the new court would make the Supreme Court any less activist or liberal in its outlook. He said the committee had worked to make its recommendations as neutral politically and ideologically as possible.

Rather than restricting the Supreme Court, the Harvard professor said, the plan would free the justices to take more cases and devote more attention to them, which should be welcome to supporters of a liberal Court.

The house-sized, three-bedroom orbital space station will carry three astronaut teams for a total of five months during an eight-month flight.

Apollo-17 broke records for time on the moon, area explored on the lunar surface, length of total mission, time in lunar orbit and weight of lunar samples.

Capt. Cernan and Mr. Schmitt spent 75 hours in the moon's Taurus-Littrow Valley.

2 Lawmen Shot At U.S. Airport Passenger Check

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP).—Two federal agents seeking to question a young man about to board a plane at Kennedy International Airport were shot and wounded today, police said. The man was apprehended when he ran onto the field.

Officials said a sky marshal and a customs agent were shot after the man snatched a gun from one of them. They had sought to question the man when he became suspicious of his behavior at the terminal.

The suspect, identified as Robert J. Dobbelstein, 25, of Valley Cottage, N.Y., was carrying a guitar case, briefcase and a pair of combat boots, police said. After the shootings, a police bomb squad was called to investigate a metal object detected by an X-ray device in the briefcase, but it turned out to be a notebook.

An airline spokesman said there was no indication the young man was carrying an explosive device or that he intended to hijack an airliner.

Neither federal agent was seriously wounded.

Night Light

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So catch up with

The Great Peace Charade

"Charade: A parlor game in which the players are typically divided into teams, members of which take turns in acting out in pantomime a word or phrase, often syllable by syllable, which members of their own team must guess." —The Random House Dictionary of the English Language.

As Henry A. Kissinger tells it, the North Vietnamese have engaged in procedures in Paris that "can only mock the hopes of humanity" and so the President has decided that "we could not engage in a charade with the American people." So the talks have been suspended and the bombing of the North above the 20th Parallel has been resumed, presumably to knock some sense into the heads of the men in Hanoi. Well, we do not doubt, from Kissinger's account, that the North Vietnamese are up to some dark and dubious bargaining tricks; on the contrary we would be surprised if they weren't. And we are astonished that the President's chief Vietnam negotiator, who is not exactly new to dealing with Communist negotiators, seems so surprised that the North Vietnamese are not behaving like perfect gentlemen. The tactic of suddenly reintroducing new and hard demands, of renegeing on tentative past agreements in advance of an across-the-board settlement, of seeking to squeeze out last-minute concessions and to undermine broadly stated principles—all this is familiar stuff, reminiscent of almost all of the classic confrontations with the Russians and others across countless bargaining tables over the years.

Nor do we doubt that the proposals that the Communists presented to us in the last few days of the talks last week would in fact make a shambles of a cease-fire, and as Kissinger argues, give North Vietnamese operatives a license to spread across the countryside and enter every village in the South as members of inspection teams ostensibly charged with keeping the peace. The President and his negotiator were probably well advised under the circumstances not to accept terms which would have given formal endorsement to a peace plan which would deny the Thieu government or any other independent regime in Saigon a reasonable chance to work out its own destiny.

But not having ourselves introduced the word "charade" into the conversation, we feel free to call attention to its dictionary definition: It is a game "in which the players are typically divided into teams"—that is to say, it takes two teams to play. And it is our reluctant conclusion that Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger have made their own considerable contribution to this particular charade. The word they have been trying to get across to their team members, which is to say, the American public, is "peace"—as in "peace is at hand." And it is important to remember that the critical piece of pantomime, if you will, was played out on television on the eve of the national election, with the most careful calculation, with what had to be enormous political effect. Everything we were told by Mr. Kissinger on Oct. 26 pointed in one clear direction: A settlement was within handy reach, a matter of a few days and a little goodwill; the American role in the war was just about

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Nixon's Bombing Order

It is the action of a man blinded by fury or incapable of seeing the consequences of what he is doing. Does Mr. Nixon want to go down in history as one of the most murderous and bloodthirsty of American presidents? Has he any concept of how he will end the war? For end it he must. To unleash the bombing again with full ferocity is a grave error even from his own viewpoint. Far from strengthening the American bargaining position, it will convince many people inside and outside the United States that unconditional withdrawal is now the only course. The President must be left in no doubt that his action is abhorrent.

—From *The Guardian* (London).

* * *

What is to be seen is whether the toughness and the haste of the decision of the American President will not result in tying up his hands inexorably and therefore make more difficult greater flexibility by Hanoi.

—From *Il Giorno* (Milan).

* * *

Mr. Nixon has played games with the hopes for peace, repudiated his own word, violated his pledges for the greater glory of

the United States and of a foreign dictator and for the greater misfortune of a people who will definitely not be spared any catastrophe... Hanoi and the Viet Cong are urging the immediate signature of a cease-fire and thus appear as the defenders of peace and national independence, while their enemy has reduced diplomacy to trickery and spurns compromise in favor of the language of B-52s and fragmentation bombs. Once again President Nixon has deliberately chosen violence. His conduct can only stand condemned.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

* * *

The President is trying to have North Vietnam bow to his will, considering it responsible for the breakdown in Paris. It is doubtful whether he can succeed.

—From *La Stampa* (Turin).

* * *

The consequences of Monday's decision cannot yet be gauged. But those who know Nixon's inclination not to admit an error can foresee only black. The age of negotiations instead of confrontation promised four years ago was perhaps only an American dream, an expression of a deep-lying self-deception.

—From *Frankfurter Rundschau*.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 21, 1897

PARIS—Mr. Will Hays, star of the movies, has pardoned "Patty" Arbuckle, saying that he believes that the spirit of Christmas and Christ's teaching will guide both Arbuckle's future conduct and the public's treatment of him. Mr. Hays also said that he believes that Arbuckle has been sufficiently punished. His old pictures will be released, but no new ones before next autumn. Meanwhile there is talk of a committee to investigate moral conditions in Hollywood.

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Fifty Years Ago

December 21, 1923



'It Says Here That We're Facing an Energy Crisis'

Down to Earth Willy*

By James Reston

BONN.—Chancellor Brandt of West Germany, after one of the most significant victories in the history of post-war European politics, arranged his official inauguration here the other day so that the world scarcely noticed it.

But this was precisely the way the chancellor wanted it. He is presenting himself to Germany and Europe now as a "down to earth" one-step-at-a-time politician, and his inauguration was in keeping with this modest approach.

It took place in the West German parliament or Bundestag, a vast austere auditorium full of black plastic, brass-buttoned chairs and neon lighting, dominated by a militant modernistic eagle as big as the side of a three-story house.

But there was nothing militant about Brandt. His only concession to ceremony was that he wore an evening coat of tails and a pair of striped trousers, with a demilitarized zone of gray waistcoat in between.

No re-elected mayor of Berlin, New Hampshire, ever bad such a bum's rush into office. The whole thing lasted no more than five minutes. The new speaker swore him in with all speed and grace of a train caller. "Do you swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, etc.," and it was all over.

This for the man who has transformed European politics and East-West relations in the last few years—chancellor of the land of apocalyptic Wagnerian music and vast crowds and flying heroic banners. Obviously, it is in fact a new Germany, and that's the Brandt style—very quiet and cool.

Knows Something

On inauguration night here, there was no big celebration, no inaugural balls or parades or pageant spectacles. Only a gathering of friends and stray gate-crashers at his private residence, which looks like the comfortable family house of a successful professor or businessman in Minneapolis.

Brandt may have caught on to something: The people are weary of political spectacles. He presided over this company of friends under very difficult circumstances.

He has recently had an operation on his throat, and is now three weeks into the agony of giving up smoking cigarettes, but he sat around in clouds of tobacco pollution, against doctor's orders, listening to the edicts of well-meaning bores, and when a few young men and women began shouting outside, he didn't leave it to the security guards, but personally invited them in to join the party.

Somewhat, Brandt seems more comfortable in his job now than ever before. Like President Nixon, President Pompidou of France and Prime Minister Heath of Britain, he has serious problems of inflation and management-labor relations at home, and also like them, he talks and acts with a new confidence.

But unlike Nixon, Heath and Pompidou, Brandt has to deal with a divided Germany, and live in the center of the Old Continent with a divided Europe. He doesn't lash out in frustration, like Nixon, though he has more frustrations than the President. Nixon talks about avoiding confrontation and inviting negotiation and compromise, but Brandt reads it differently.

And this seems to be the theme here in Bonn, not only of Chancellor Brandt, but of his foreign

minister, Walter Scheel, and of the remarkable quiet man who negotiated Brandt's Ostpolitik with Moscow and the Communist East European states, Egon Bahr.

They know that they are engaged in a very long and difficult effort to reach a new accommodation with Communist East Germany, Communist Eastern Europe, and the Soviet Union, while still trying to expand and strengthen the European Common Market, and retain the power and military partnership of the United States in NATO.

So they talk and act very cautiously. West Germany's relations with the East and West must constantly be kept "in balance," they say. The Soviet military control of Czechoslovakia created a great moral crisis for many German people, including many officials in Bonn, but they now agree on a very hard reality: If Moscow had not been able to control Prague and feel confident about its ideological domination of the Communist states of Eastern Europe, there would have been no accommodation between Brandt and Brezhnev.

No managed to arrange a more cooperative relationship with the Communist East.

The ideal of the unification of Germany and Europe was another thing, officials here said. That was a long way off, but Brandt was approaching it in the right way: one step at a time, no heroics, no flying banners or eloquent speeches about the progress of the past or the dreams of the future.

Just practical quiet moves, like the spare Brandt inauguration ceremony, and a down-to-earth talk about trade, money and turpits. Brandt pretended on his inauguration night that his main problem was not giving up East Germany but giving up smoking. Nobody was fooled, of course, but everybody understood that the chancellor had a rough idea of where he was going, and how to get there.

The arguments of extreme Russian nationalists or "Slavophiles" (a term used since the 19th century) is an old one. The Slavophile position, simply stated, is that the true Russia is to be found in the country's unique, Slavic past, best preserved in rural Russia.

In the 19th century and since, Slavophiles have argued against "Westerners"—those who wanted to bring Russia more fully into Europe. The Slavophiles argue that Russia has a unique place outside Europe.

The attack appeared in an article published here last month. By Soviet standards it is most unusual, because it reveals details of a serious, high-level intellectual argument about a basic question of Soviet life: Can Russian nationalism endure in the multinational Soviet state, in which Russians are soon to become a numerical minority?

The issue is important, apparently, both to the highest officials of the Communist party and to dissident intellectuals who generally pay scant attention to official pronouncements. "This is one of the most important questions we face," a dissident writer said.

According to informed sources, the 10,000-word article was written ten months ago and was published only after a long dispute inside the party bureaucracy. According to these sources, it was finally printed with the support of Mikhail Suslov, fourth-ranking member of the ruling Soviet Politburo and the final editor on all questions of ideology.

The extreme Russian nationalist or "Slavophile" position attacked in the article is emotional and sometimes provocative. It can have anti-Semitic overtones and is regarded by some intellectuals here as a right-wing position in the Soviet context.

A second theme is criticism of those who attribute special qualities to Russia's rural life. According to some "historians," Yakovlev writes, a traditional village "that preserves the traditions of the working class, even after social changes caused by the 'scientific-technical revolution.' This section reads like the most routine Soviet ideological propaganda.

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Yakovlev also criticizes excessive respect for old churches and monuments and notes that, besides being remnants of Russia's past, religious institutions are also "ideological centers that defend the exploiters" and oppose Communism.

These attacks on romanticism about Russia's past seem tied to the general condemnation of nationalistic feelings in Yakovlev's piece. All people, he writes, must be brought up "in a spirit of deep mutual respect and irreconcilable toward manifestations of nationalism in any form—either local nationalism or chauvinism, either Zembla or anti-Semitism, either national conceit or national conceit."

This intellectual dispute—and Yakovlev proves there is a real dispute by his many attacks on named writers—has practical significance for the Soviet Union. Although Russians continue to dominate the life of this country (they predominate in the ruling Politburo, for instance), the 1970 census showed that they comprised a bare majority of the Soviet Union's population, and non-Russian peoples (central Asians, Armenians, and dozens more) were gaining at a fast rate.

The Soviet Communist party boasts loudly and repeatedly that it is multinational, and that the "nationalities problem" has been solved during the 50 years of the Soviet Union. In this article, Yakovlev writes that the area of relations among nationalities . . . especially in a multinational country like ours, is one of the most complicated . . ."

A principal point of his article appears to be that Communist "internationalism" must prevail over tendencies toward nationalism, especially "Great Russian" nationalism.

Both the length of the article and the number of writers it criticizes suggest that Yakovlev's opponents in this debate are strong and numerous. According to unofficial sources here, there are supporters of the Russian nationalist (sometimes called "Russia") position in the political department of the Red Army, in the Young Communist League, in part of the party Central Committee's bureaucracy and elsewhere inside the Soviet establishment.

"They are the only legal opposition we have," one intellectual said.

Robert G. Kaiser

From Moscow:

Those who attribute special qualities to Russia's rural life... fail to understand the importance of the new, collectivized life.

MOSCOW—A published attack on Russian nationalism by a senior official of the Soviet Communist party has become a principal subject of debate and discussion among the Moscow intelligentsia.

The attack appeared in an article published here last month. By Soviet standards it is most unusual, because it reveals details of a serious, high-level intellectual argument about a basic question of Soviet life: Can Russian nationalism endure in the multinational Soviet state, in which Russians are soon to become a numerical minority?

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Border Guards in Texas Claim Abuses in Hiring of Aliens

By Martin Waldron

EAGLE PASS, Texas, Dec. 20 (NYT).—Border patrolmen and immigration inspectors here say that border hiring between Texas and Mexico has almost broken down and that a federal grand jury in San Diego investigate "widespread abuses" in the Immigration Service in Texas.

The Texas patrolmen say that thousands of Mexicans have been allowed by immigration officials to come into Texas illegally to work on ranches and businesses operated by hunting and drinking friends of Border Patrol and Immigration Service officials.

Border Patrol officials acknowledge that there are many illegal Mexican aliens in Texas along the border but denied that there was any connection between this and the hunting and fishing privileges that have been granted by ranchers to certain immigration officials.

Specifically, the dissident patrol

French Will Vote On New Assembly On March 4 and 11

PARIS, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—The government today set March 4 and 11 as dates for French legislative elections that will put the ruling Gaullists to their sternest test since coming to power 14 years ago.

The big challenge will come from the new alliance of Socialists and Communists, which already has sprung ahead of the Gaullists and their allies in opinion polls.

Prime Minister Pierre Messmer announced the dates for the first and second rounds of voting to the final pre-election session of the National Assembly. The dates were chosen at a cabinet meeting at which President Georges Pompidou presided.

It is the first assembly election the Gaullists will face without Charles de Gaulle to lead them into battle. The ex-president died in 1970, two years after the last legislative elections.

Mr. Messmer appealed for continuity in French political life in announcing the dates.

The Gaullist-dominated majority holds about 350 of the 487 seats in the current assembly, but the latest opinion polls suggest the leftist alliance will slice away its huge margin.

50 Moscow Jews Reportedly Held Without Charges

MOSCOW, Dec. 20 (AP).—More than 50 Moscow Jews have been rounded up by Soviet police and are being held without charges in disregard of "existing laws," an open letter complained tonight.

In addition, the letter said, an undetermined number of Jewish activists were being held in other Soviet cities.

"The only fault committed by these people is that they want to be repatriated to Israel," the statement, signed by 31 Moscow Jews, declared.

The signatories, including several prominent scientists, said they did not know what the author's intent was for those arrested, but "it is obvious that on the birthday of Stalin and the solemn celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the U.S.S.R., they will be in jail."

The Soviet leadership set the date of the celebrations for tomorrow, although the anniversary itself is Dec. 30. The day selected for the ceremonies is also Stalin's 60th birthday.

In the past, the Russians have arrested Jewish activists and dissidents on the eve of major celebrations to "assure calm."

Paris Press Club Elects

PARIS, Dec. 20 (IHT).—Morris W. Rosenberg of the Associated Press was elected president of the Anglo-American Press Association of Paris at its annual general meeting.



CLEANING UP.—A salesgirl in a Tokyo store with some of the glacial ice imported from Greenland and touted as pollution free because of its age —5,000 years. Sales were brisk at \$1.95 a kilo.

Washington Post Promised Fair Treatment by Ziegler

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (NYT).

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler yesterday said that while he does not "hold a great deal of respect for the journalistic approach" of The Washington Post, "they will be treated fairly" with respect to press pools.

The comment by Mr. Ziegler followed the exclusion of a Post reporter from a White House event Monday for the fourth successive day.

The question of the apparent feud between the White House and The Post—which has been the target of administration criticism in recent months for its heavy coverage of the Watergate incident and related allegations—arose again in the question period after yesterday's press briefing for the second time in as many days.

Mr. Ziegler said he rejected the contention of The Post, or of any Washington newspaper, that "the White House has a local press." He said: "This is a national administration, and we're going to spread the pools around. We're going to invite representatives from newspapers across the country to participate..."

As the questions persisted, Mr. Ziegler responded with increasing sharpness, saying: "The Washington Star [the Washington Star-News, the only other daily newspaper in Washington] is not an administration newspaper; if anyone reads it, they know that I think any newspaper, however, has the right to develop sources and aggressively cover this administration..."

Shortly afterward, he added: "I don't particularly hold a great deal of respect for the journalistic approach that The Wash-

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Mr. Ziegler said that the White House has "not played favorites." When asked if he were certain that fairness has always been the policy, he said: "We have made some mistakes, but when we've made mistakes, we've tried to rectify them."

Since the election, the Star-News' White House correspondent has obtained the only on-the-record interview with the President. In addition, that newspaper has apparently been the recipient of consistent and accurate leaks about the makeup of the new administration.

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U.S. Deficit Surprises Even OECD

'72 Dollar Outflow Put at \$8.4 Billion

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Dec. 20 (UPI)—The fruits of last year's dollar devaluation—which economists had warned would be slow in coming—have so far failed to show up at all.

The aim of the exercise a year ago was to help America bring into balance what it spends abroad with what it earns there. At the time all the experts warned about the "perverse" effects of the operation and how things would continue to get worse before showing any improvement.

However, the continuing deterioration has surprised even the experts. The outlook now is for the dollar outflow this year to be about \$4 billion worse than had been expected, reports the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in the latest version of its semi-annual Economic Outlook.

Its figures for this year's current balance—which is the sum of the trade balance, net services (including tourism, shipping, insurance) and private and official transfers—now show a deficit of \$8.4 billion, double the \$4 billion it was predicting in its midyear report and almost three times as big as the year-ago deficit of \$2.85 billion.

The OECD observes that this should not be taken to mean that the currency realignments—which saw a number of major currencies, including the yen and the deutsche mark, revalued at the same time—were inadequate. "It appears unlikely that misjudgment of the realignment effects can have been a major factor in the divergence between earlier forecasts and the outcome now likely," the report states.

"There appears rather to have been a faulty assessment of other factors." It states, Chief among these is the worsening of the trade deficit, due in part to the fact that the U.S. economic expansion is at the point where it is sucking in imports while many of its trading partners are in the early stages of recovery, when there is little demand for imports.

In addition, U.S. military sales abroad have failed to keep up with the exceptionally buoyant pace of last year and the spending of American tourists has far outrun the income from foreigners visiting the United States.

According to Christopher Dow, chief economist at the OECD, the time lag between exchange-rate changes and impact on a nation's books is getting bigger. Where it used to be thought that two years after a devaluation all the benefits had been used up, it now appears that it takes that long to be felt. Mr. Dow noted, for example, that France did not feel the full benefits of its 1969 devaluation of the franc until last year and he suggested that it might take the United States even longer than two years.

Although Japan continues to run massive surpluses in its international accounts, giving rise to rumors that another revaluation of the yen is inevitable, the OECD states that "the larger U.S. deficit does not have its counterpart in a larger Japanese surplus. The growth of Japanese exports in real terms has been a good deal more sluggish than forecast earlier, and a substantial loss of market share now seems probable for 1973." Even though "another exceptionally low" export performance is forecast for 1972, Japan's current surplus next year is expected to decline to about \$5.25 billion.

It forecasts a 1973 deficit for the United States of around \$5.5 billion.

The report also notes that rising interest rates in Europe—where virtually every country is fighting to contain the inflationary impact of too much money in circulation with tighter credit conditions—may preserve the present trend and pull funds back to Europe from America. However, much depends on "whether and how far a relatively better price performance in the United States will strengthen the market's confidence in the dollar," the report states.

But it warns that if funds are sucked back to Europe for the higher rate of return, "countries wishing to tighten domestic monetary conditions may have to rely on existing controls and other devices to discourage capital inflows." Pushing monetary restraint in Europe "too far," it cautions, may widen interest differentials causing money to flow into Europe from the United States and "impede the return of confidence in the international monetary system in its present transitional stage."

The OECD, as it has in several recent reports, again stressed its concern over the resurgence of inflation in Europe and the continuing problem of unemployment.

It forecasts strong economic growth in every major member country.



REGAL HOME—Copenhagen's Stock Exchange, built by Christian IV in 17th century, is oldest mart in daily use. It's topped by four dragons with entwined tails.

Danes Bid Up Stock Prices Before They Enter the EEC

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 20 (AP-DJ)—The Copenhagen Stock Exchange, one of the world's oldest, prettiest and smallest, has gone through the most exciting year of its 350-year history with prices and turnover soaring to record heights in anticipation of an influx of foreign investors on Denmark's entry into the Common Market on Jan. 1.

Some leading shares are selling at double their price of a year ago. The daily average turnover in November was almost four times that of November, 1971, and in the first 11 months total turnover was more than double that of all 1971.

The share index jumped from 132 at the year's beginning to 173.65 in mid-December. Many investors who bought in January were selling in December with the fattest profits in memory.

At the same time major companies rushed to announce new issues of bonus shares to the tune of more than 1 billion kroner (about \$143 million), in many cases more than doubling their share capital to make them more compatible with actual assets, growth and earnings.

The reason: As Denmark becomes an EEC member, the Danish stock market is opened up to portfolio investors from its new partners.

There are limits to how far Denmark is ready to permit foreign investors to go in the stock market. Investments must be strictly portfolio and buying to gain control of a Danish company is barred.

From the outside, the low, red-brick, copper-roofed building has not changed much since it was

Bank Rate Lifted To 5% in Belgium

BRUSSELS, Dec. 20 (AP)—The Belgian discount rate will be increased by half a point to 5 percent tomorrow, the central bank announced today.

It was the second increase in a month. Belgium hiked the rate from 4 to 4.5 percent on Nov. 23.

The move, a bank spokesman said, was in line with recent Common Market decisions to curb galloping inflation. A banking source explained, Belgium had preferred to increase the rate in two stages because putting it up in one go would have been too much like a crisis measure.

It forecasts a 1973 deficit for the United States of around \$5.5 billion.

The report also notes that rising interest rates in Europe—where virtually every country is fighting to contain the inflationary impact of too much money in circulation with tighter credit conditions—may preserve the present trend and pull funds back to Europe from America. However, much depends on "whether and how far a relatively better price performance in the United States will strengthen the market's confidence in the dollar," the report states.

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8 Charged With Fraud in Four Seasons

Multimillion-Dollar Stock Swindle Alleged

Arnold H. Lubach

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP-DJ)—An indictment alleging a massive stock fraud amounting to \$200 million was filed here today against ten officials of a bankrupt nursing-home corporation, two partners in a national accounting firm and two former vice-presidents of a major investment brokerage concern.

U.S. Attorney Whitney North Seymour Jr. announced that the 63-count indictment against 8 defendants resulted from a 10-month investigation into the causes of the collapse and bankruptcy of Four Seasons Nursing Centers of America Inc., whose stock soared from \$11 a share to over \$180 a share in the late 1960s before the company plummeted into bankruptcy.

First Ever

This indictment is the first criminal fraud charge ever filed against high officers of a major Wall Street investment banking firm and only the second such indictment ever filed against partners of a national accounting firm," Mr. Seymour said.

The defendants were identified as:

Jack L. Clark, former chairman and president of Four Seasons; Thomas J. Gray, former vice-president of Four Seasons; James P. Lynn, former president of Four Seasons Franchise Centers; Gordon H. McCallum, a former Four Seasons director and vice-president of Walston & Co., a large securities firm which had been chief underwriter in the 1969 offering of Four Seasons stock; Glenn R. Miller, former executive vice-president of Walston; Kenneth J. Wahrman and Edward J. Bolte, both partners in the accounting firm of Arthur Andersen Co.; Jimmie K. Madole, a certified public accountant employed by Andersen.

But after the decision to join the EEC last January and a referendum in October approved membership, the pace slowed.

In the exchange index (1967 equals 100) bank shares rose from 23.65 in January to 151.83 in mid-December; trading companies, transport and insurance climbed from 96.30 to 171.85; shipping from 67.60 to 93.83 and industrials from 104.64 to 216.12.

AT&T Profit And Sales Up 13% in Year

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP-DJ)—American Telephone & Telegraph reported today profits and sales rose just over 13 percent

The giant utility earned \$2.5 billion, or \$4.30 a share, compared with \$2.3 billion or \$3.95 a share last year.

Revenues in the year ended Nov. 30 totaled \$20.7 billion, up from \$18.3 billion a year ago.

John D. DeBets, chairman, said that the earnings improvement, coming after three years of flat profits, does not preclude the need for rate increases. "The return on capital invested in our business—7.69 percent for the 12 months ending Nov. 30—is well below the 9.3 percent level we believe is desirable to assure sound financing," he said.

In the fourth quarter, profits rose 25 percent to \$67 million, or \$1.16 a share, compared with \$54 million, or 94 cents a share, in the year-ago period.

Revenues were ahead 15 percent at \$5.4 billion compared with \$4.7 billion a year earlier.

Pillsbury

Second Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions) 212.7 194.6
Profits (millions) 5.24 5.26
Per Share 1.43 1.18

Third Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions) 385.4 364.6
Profits (millions) 11.13 8.99
Per Share 3.10 1.69

Swiss Seek Bond From Fund Staff

BERN, Dec. 20 (AP-DJ)—The Swiss Banking Commission has asked the former directors of All Management SA to deposit \$60,000 francs with it before Dec. 31, a commission spokesman said today.

All is a Geneva-based mutual fund management company. Yesterday, it was reported that the commission had removed the fund's directors from office, because of "grave irregularities."

The spokesman said, however, that the commission will not take any further action. He said that Bank Hivent & Co. of Geneva has been directed to evaluate the performance of All's directors and will take any further legal action as necessary.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Japanese, U.K. Banks Form Link

Baring Brothers, U.K. merchant bankers, and one of Japan's biggest banks, Saitama Bank Ltd., are setting up a joint financial services company in London to serve Japanese companies wishing to invest or raise capital in Western Europe. A separate underwriting company, to be owned jointly by Saitama and the new financial services company, will be formed to promote, manage and underwrite international public and private issues by Japanese and other clients. Both new units will start operations in early March. They will both operate from Baring's under a single general manager appointed by Saitama.

U.S. Airlines' Net Seen Rising

Major U.S. airlines will save \$20 million in after-tax income this year and profits should continue to rise next year according to Sean D. Browne, chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board. He estimates 1973 earnings may reach \$200 million and airlines could be getting a 12 percent return on investment compared to the present 7.5 percent by mid-1970s. Several factors could cloud the bright picture. He claims profits could be reduced by such new costs as more expensive wage contracts and antitrust security measures that have been made mandatory by the government. There was an ominous 5.7 percent rise in costs in the third

quarter, he said. "Frankly, I believe the consumer should pay the cost of guards and inspectors for security, not shareholders," he said.

G&W Unit Bids for Talcott National

Associates First Capital Corp., a subsidiary of Gulf & Western Industries, will make a cash tender offer for all the common stock and certain of the preferred stock of Talcott National Corp., a commercial financial and factoring firm. First Capital will offer \$20 a share in cash for all the common stock of Talcott. This phase of the transaction would involve about \$50 million if all the common stock of Talcott were tendered.

Wendel Steel Group Plans Single Unit

The Wendel Steel Group, Wendel, Sidelor-Misvalane and Sté. Sacilor,

is planning to simplify its structure by merging into a single unit. The merger, to take place during the first half of 1973, is designed to set up a powerful unit to meet the heavy financing needed for the 7-million-ton steel complex being built at Fos-en-Mer, on the Mediterranean. Investment in the steel complex is estimated at about \$8 billion francs (about \$1.56 billion), up from the 5-billion francs originally planned. Of the total, 200 million francs are expected to be financed by shareholders, \$35 million francs through government loans and 3.7 billion francs by loans to be floated on the capital market.

Volume rose to 18.49 million shares from 17 million yesterday. Brokers said the failure of the Vietnamese peace talks and the resumption of heavy bombing of North Vietnam blunted growing confidence in the stock market during a nearly-six-week rally that started in late October after the administration indicated that a

peace accord was near.

Analysts noted that the mild mid-session recovery collapsed following the report that mutual fund net redemptions set a record last month. Brokers added that investors were also concerned about continuing warnings by some analysts of renewed inflationary growth and higher interest rates ahead.

Continental Telephone joined 5/8 to 3/8. Continental and Mid-Continent tank 3 1/8 to 18 5/8.

Bausch & Lomb was actively traded, gaining 4/4 to 3 1/4 to 3 3/4 after a fall of 2 3/8 yesterday. It has indicated that it had sharply lower fourth-quarter net profit.

Collins Radio fell 4 to 2 23. The Wall Street Journal reported that strong earlier gains in the issue were related to rumors that North American Rockwell would make a tender offer for shares of Collins, which it controls—but added the North American Rockwell does not plan to buy any more Collins stock.

American Stock Exchange prices also declined, with the Amex index falling 0.05 to 26.23.

Prices Drop In Late Trade On Big Board

Numerous Reasons Cited by Brokers

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP-DJ).—Prices fell broadly on the New York Stock Exchange today in active trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell \$26 to 1,004.32. It declined 4.07 points yesterday and 13.39 on Monday.

The industrial average improved from a small early loss to a mid-session gain, but faded toward the close. Brokers said limited interest in issues mostly including blue chips, failed to produce a rally attempt among investors.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

1972—Stocks and Div. In \$										1972—Stocks and Div. In \$										1972—Stocks and Div. In \$										
High	Low	Div.	In \$	Stk.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chg.	High	Low	Div.	In \$	Stk.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chg.	High	Low	Div.	In \$	Stk.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
65% Abbott	110	.26	261	45	48	48	47	47	-1	120	119	.25	251	24	14	120	119	119	0	115	114	.20	102	101	12	72	71	71	0	
25% ACF Ind	2.40	.71	23	45	47	48	47	47	-1	27	26	.20	25	24	23	27	26	26	26	26	27	26	.20	25	24	24	24	24	24	24
13% Acme	1.75	.52	18	22	23	24	23	23	-1	29	28	.20	27	26	25	29	28	28	28	28	29	28	.20	27	26	26	26	26	26	26
72% Ad Miles	1.00	.32	18	22	23	24	23	23	-1	29	28	.20	27	26	25	29	28	28	28	28	29	.20	27	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
47% Adm	1.50	.50	15	19	20	21	20	20	-1	24	23	.20	22	21	20	24	23	23	23	23	24	.20	22	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
27% Adm	1.50	.50	15	19	20	21	20	20	-1	24	23	.20	22	21	20	24	23	23	23	23	24	.20	22	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
29% Adm	1.50	.50	15	19	20	21	20	20	-1	24	23	.20	22	21	20	24	23	23	23	23	24	.20	22	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
51% Adm	1.65	.55	17	21	22	23	22	22	-1	27	26	.20	25	24	23	27	26	26	26	26	27	.20	25	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
47% Adm	1.65	.55	17	21	22	23	22	22	-1	27	26	.20	25	24	23	27	26	26	26	26	27	.20	25	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
47% Adm	1.65	.55	17	21	22	23	22	22	-1	27	26	.20	25	24	23	27	26	26	26	26	27	.20	25	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
47% Adm	1.65	.55	17	21	22	23	22	22	-1	27	26	.20	25	24	23	27	26	26	26	26	27	.20	25	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
47% Adm	1.65	.55	17	21	22	23	22	22	-1	27	26	.20	25	24	23	27	26	26	26	26	27	.20	25	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
47% Adm	1.65	.55	17	21	22	23	22	22	-1	27	26	.20	25	24	23	27	26	26	26	26	27	.20	25	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
47% Adm	1.65	.55	17	21	22	23	22	22	-1	27	26	.20	25	24	23	27	26	26	26	26	27	.20	25	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
47% Adm	1.65	.55	17	21	22	23	22	22	-1	27	26	.20	25	24	23	27	26	26	26	26	27	.20	25	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
47% Adm	1.65	.55	17	21	22	23	22	22	-1	27	26	.20	25	24	23	27	26	26	26	26	27	.20	25	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
47% Adm	1.65	.55	17	21	22	23	22	22	-1	27	26	.20	25	24	23	27	26	26	26	26	27	.20	25	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
47% Adm	1.65	.55	17	21	22	23	22	22	-1	27	26	.20	25	24	23	27	26	26	26	26	27	.20	25	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
47% Adm	1.65	.55	17	21	22	23	22	22	-1	27	26	.20	25	24	23	27	26	26	26	26	27	.20	25	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
47% Adm	1.65	.55	17	21	22	23	22	22	-1	27	26	.20	25	24	23	27	26	26	26	26	27	.20	25	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
47% Adm	1.65	.55	17	21	22	23	22	22	-1	27	26	.20	25	24	23	27	26	26	26	26	27	.20	25	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
47% Adm	1.65	.55	17	21	22	23	22	22	-1	27	26	.20	25	24	23	27	26	26	26	26	27	.20	25	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
47% Adm	1.65	.55	17	21	22	23	22	22	-1	27	26	.20	25	24	23	27	26	26	26	26	27	.20	25	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
47% Adm	1.65	.55	17	21	22	23	22	22	-1	27	26	.20	25	24	23	27	26	26	26	26	27	.20	25	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
47% Adm	1.65	.55	17	21	22	23	22	22	-1	27	26	.20	25	24	23	27	26	26	26	26	27	.20	25	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
47% Adm	1.65	.55	17	21	22	23	22	22	-1	27	26	.20	25	24	23	27	26	26	26	26	27	.20	25	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
47% Adm	1.65	.55	17	21	22	23	22	22	-1	27	26	.20	25	24	23	27	26	26	26	26	27	.20	25	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
47% Adm	1.65	.55	17	21	22	23	22	22	-1	27	26	.20	25	24	23	27	26	26	26	26	27	.20	25	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
47% Adm	1.65	.55	17	21	22	23	22	22	-1	27	26	.20	25	24	23	27	26	26	26	26	27	.20	25	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
47% Adm	1.65	.55	17	21	22	23	22	22	-1	27	26	.20	25	24	23	27	26	26	26	26	27	.20</								

New York Stock Exchange Trading

1972—Stocks and Div. In S		1972—Stocks and Div. In S		1972—Stocks and Div. In S		1972—Stocks and Div. In S		1972—Stocks and Div. In S		1972—Stocks and Div. In S		1972—Stocks and Div. In S		1972—Stocks and Div. In S		
High. Low.	Div. In \$	100% P/E	High Low Last Chg.	High. Low.	Div. In \$	100% P/E	High Low Last Chg.	High. Low.	Div. In \$	100% P/E	High Low Last Chg.	High. Low.	Div. In \$	100% P/E	High Low Last Chg.	
(Continued from preceding page)																
28 131 Savins Mch	.69 .41	10.76	16 16 16 -2	57 136 Shirel Corp	.21 .26	416 409	105 105 105 -1	24 176 Wal-Mart Sys	.79	.72	172 172 172 -1	176 176 176 176 -1	24 169 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.48	.16	1596 1446 1455 -1
29 132 Savin Inc	.55 .32	12.75	72.24 72.24 72.24 -4	58 137 Shirel Corp	.15 .12	145 145	116 116 116 -1	25 184 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	184 184 184 -1	176 176 176 176 -1	25 177 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	177 177 177 -1
30 133 Savin Inc	.21 .11	9.76	10.76 10.76 10.76 -1	59 138 Shirel Corp	.15 .12	172 172	172 172 172 -1	26 185 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	185 185 185 -1	176 176 176 176 -1	26 178 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	178 178 178 -1
77 74 Schenck Co	.74	10.76	10.76 10.76 10.76 -1	60 139 Shirel Corp	.15 .12	172 172	172 172 172 -1	27 186 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	186 186 186 -1	176 176 176 176 -1	27 179 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	179 179 179 -1
1491 75 Scherl Corp	.93 .50	13.75	13.75 13.75 13.75 +1	61 140 Shirel Corp	.15 .12	172 172	172 172 172 -1	28 187 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	187 187 187 -1	176 176 176 176 -1	28 180 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	180 180 180 -1
62 76 Schlesinger	.50	12.75	12.75 12.75 12.75 +1	62 141 Shirel Corp	.15 .12	172 172	172 172 172 -1	29 188 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	188 188 188 -1	176 176 176 176 -1	29 181 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	181 181 181 -1
22 77 Schlesinger	.50	12.75	12.75 12.75 12.75 +1	63 142 Shirel Corp	.15 .12	172 172	172 172 172 -1	30 189 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	189 189 189 -1	176 176 176 176 -1	30 182 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	182 182 182 -1
18 78 SCD Corp	.65 .32	14.75	14.75 14.75 14.75 +1	64 143 Shirel Corp	.15 .12	172 172	172 172 172 -1	31 190 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	190 190 190 -1	176 176 176 176 -1	31 183 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	183 183 183 -1
47 79 SCD Corp	.65 .32	14.75	14.75 14.75 14.75 +1	65 144 Shirel Corp	.15 .12	172 172	172 172 172 -1	32 191 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	191 191 191 -1	176 176 176 176 -1	32 184 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	184 184 184 -1
48 80 SCD Corp	.65 .32	14.75	14.75 14.75 14.75 +1	66 145 Shirel Corp	.15 .12	172 172	172 172 172 -1	33 192 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	192 192 192 -1	176 176 176 176 -1	33 185 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	185 185 185 -1
49 81 SCD Corp	.65 .32	14.75	14.75 14.75 14.75 +1	67 146 Shirel Corp	.15 .12	172 172	172 172 172 -1	34 193 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	193 193 193 -1	176 176 176 176 -1	34 186 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	186 186 186 -1
50 82 SCD Corp	.65 .32	14.75	14.75 14.75 14.75 +1	68 147 Shirel Corp	.15 .12	172 172	172 172 172 -1	35 194 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	194 194 194 -1	176 176 176 176 -1	35 187 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	187 187 187 -1
51 83 SCD Corp	.65 .32	14.75	14.75 14.75 14.75 +1	69 148 Shirel Corp	.15 .12	172 172	172 172 172 -1	36 195 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	195 195 195 -1	176 176 176 176 -1	36 188 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	188 188 188 -1
52 84 SCD Corp	.65 .32	14.75	14.75 14.75 14.75 +1	70 149 Shirel Corp	.15 .12	172 172	172 172 172 -1	37 196 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	196 196 196 -1	176 176 176 176 -1	37 189 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	189 189 189 -1
53 85 SCD Corp	.65 .32	14.75	14.75 14.75 14.75 +1	71 150 Shirel Corp	.15 .12	172 172	172 172 172 -1	38 197 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	197 197 197 -1	176 176 176 176 -1	38 190 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	190 190 190 -1
54 86 SCD Corp	.65 .32	14.75	14.75 14.75 14.75 +1	72 151 Shirel Corp	.15 .12	172 172	172 172 172 -1	39 198 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	198 198 198 -1	176 176 176 176 -1	39 191 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	191 191 191 -1
55 87 SCD Corp	.65 .32	14.75	14.75 14.75 14.75 +1	73 152 Shirel Corp	.15 .12	172 172	172 172 172 -1	40 199 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	199 199 199 -1	176 176 176 176 -1	40 192 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	192 192 192 -1
56 88 SCD Corp	.65 .32	14.75	14.75 14.75 14.75 +1	74 153 Shirel Corp	.15 .12	172 172	172 172 172 -1	41 200 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	200 200 200 -1	176 176 176 176 -1	41 193 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	193 193 193 -1
57 89 SCD Corp	.65 .32	14.75	14.75 14.75 14.75 +1	75 154 Shirel Corp	.15 .12	172 172	172 172 172 -1	42 201 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	201 201 201 -1	176 176 176 176 -1	42 194 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	194 194 194 -1
58 90 SCD Corp	.65 .32	14.75	14.75 14.75 14.75 +1	76 155 Shirel Corp	.15 .12	172 172	172 172 172 -1	43 202 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	202 202 202 -1	176 176 176 176 -1	43 195 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	195 195 195 -1
59 91 SCD Corp	.65 .32	14.75	14.75 14.75 14.75 +1	77 156 Shirel Corp	.15 .12	172 172	172 172 172 -1	44 203 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	203 203 203 -1	176 176 176 176 -1	44 196 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	196 196 196 -1
60 92 SCD Corp	.65 .32	14.75	14.75 14.75 14.75 +1	78 157 Shirel Corp	.15 .12	172 172	172 172 172 -1	45 204 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	204 204 204 -1	176 176 176 176 -1	45 197 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	197 197 197 -1
61 93 SCD Corp	.65 .32	14.75	14.75 14.75 14.75 +1	79 158 Shirel Corp	.15 .12	172 172	172 172 172 -1	46 205 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	205 205 205 -1	176 176 176 176 -1	46 198 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	198 198 198 -1
62 94 SCD Corp	.65 .32	14.75	14.75 14.75 14.75 +1	80 159 Shirel Corp	.15 .12	172 172	172 172 172 -1	47 206 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	206 206 206 -1	176 176 176 176 -1	47 199 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	199 199 199 -1
63 95 SCD Corp	.65 .32	14.75	14.75 14.75 14.75 +1	81 160 Shirel Corp	.15 .12	172 172	172 172 172 -1	48 207 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	207 207 207 -1	176 176 176 176 -1	48 200 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	200 200 200 -1
64 96 SCD Corp	.65 .32	14.75	14.75 14.75 14.75 +1	82 161 Shirel Corp	.15 .12	172 172	172 172 172 -1	49 208 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	208 208 208 -1	176 176 176 176 -1	49 201 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	201 201 201 -1
65 97 SCD Corp	.65 .32	14.75	14.75 14.75 14.75 +1	83 162 Shirel Corp	.15 .12	172 172	172 172 172 -1	50 209 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	209 209 209 -1	176 176 176 176 -1	50 202 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50	.25	202 202 202 -1
66 98 SCD Corp	.65 .32	14.75	14.75 14.75 14.75 +1	84 163 Shirel Corp	.15 .12	172 172	172 172 172 -1	51 210 Wm. Wrigley Jr.	.50</							

American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

-1972- Stocks and High. Low. Clv. In \$ Sis. 100s. P/E High Low Last. Chg/pe	-1972- Stocks and High. Low. Clv. In \$ Sis. 100s. P/E High Low Last. Chg/pe	-1972- Stocks and High. Low. Clv. In \$ Sis. 100s. P/E High Low Last. Chg/pe
(Continued from preceding page.)		
I		
254 15% Igloo Corp 31 26 25 24% 25	479 216 Newpark Res. 40 19 27% 24% 24%	164 91 SoCalGas .05r 9 10 1412 12 14%
152 3% Int'l Wind Enc 32 18 27 39% 34% -16	704 164 Nw Proc. 40e 66 23 22% 21% 21% + 14	257 71 Sematech 34r 11 20 214 20 204 + 16
6 6 MTC Magnet 1 9 75% 75% 75% 75%	221 142 NY Times Co. 50 77 18 14% 14% 14% + 2%	5 1% Sematech Ind. 128
83 5% ImcoG Co. 108 13 6 5% 5% 5% -14	812 6% NiagFsvc. 20 84 10 75% 75% 75% + 14	25 1% Service Co. In 46 13 12% 11% 11% + 14
812 6% ImcoG Co. 28 15 14 6 11 16 11 -16 11 + 16	232 16% NJB Pr. 1.1le 32 13 22% 22% 22% + 14	125% 10% Service Co. 125
49% 2% Imp Oil 100 210 45 49% 49% 49% + 14	312 12% NMS Indust. 218 25 9 10% 10% 10% - 16	10% 14% Selec. Co. 45 2 9 11 11 11
5-16 2 16 ImpT Gp. 16c 7 11 23% 23% 23% -16	326% 26% NorSo Ry 3 111 26 25% 25% 25% - 16	14% 14% SOL Ind. 43 2 11 14% 14% 14%
5 6 Imreco Co. 12 11 6 54% 55% 55% -14	934 3% NorTel Inc. 32 25 5% 4% 4% - 14	4% 4% Shaer Shde 5 27 23% 23% 23% - 14
14% 8% Indian Hl. w/t 17 9 9% 8% 8% -16	936 6% NorAm Dev. 12 11 6% 5% 5% - 14	16% 5% Shaftzoff Dann 8 27 7% 7% 7% - 14
13% 6% Indian Oil 284 27 13% 12% 12% 12% + 14	538 2% NoAmpMig w/t 130 5 4% 4% 4% - 14	25% 16% Shawin. 17e 16 20 22% 21% 21% 21% + 16
8% 2% Infight Plct 204 4% 4% 4% 4% + 14	7 15-16 8 1-16 Nor Cdn. Oils 40 25 7 15-16 75% 7 15-16	16% 9% Shelter 15e 24 94 1234 1244 1244 + 16
9% 4% InfraCred. 100e 5 8 5% 5% 5% - 14	612 5% NIPPS pf4.50 250 40% 40% 40% - 16	17% 12% ShemCo Jlt. 7 8 20 21% 20 204 + 16
7% 9% Infrastrm Corp 14 16 9% 9% 9% - 14	30% 14 NNG Mob. w/t 77 26% 26% 26% - 16	23% 21% Sherwood Med. 5 19 34% 34% 34% + 16
72% 2% Infrastrm Sys 31 21 3% 3% 3% - 16	164 6% Novo Corp. 27 26 7% 7% 7% - 16	11% 11% ShulmanTr En 11 12 11% 11% 11% + 16
8% 5% Infrastrg Res. 167 10 9% 9% 9% - 14	234 7% Nuclear Data 71 8% 8% 7% 7% - 16	23% 6% SierraP Ind. 24 6 18 18% 18% 18% + 16
20% 9% Infrastrm Sys 31 21 3% 3% 3% - 16	253 14% NumacOil Gs 3 47 24 24 24 24	7% 8% Sifera Inst. 15% 15% 15% + 16
5% 5% Infrastrm Sys 18 12 6% 6% 6% - 14		17% 7% Sigma Corp. 10 4 12 16% 16% 16% + 16
5% 5% Infrastrm Sys 141 15 11% 11% 11% - 16		14% 6% Sigma SI. 20d 18 10 8% 8% 8% + 16
9% 5% Infrastrm Sys 12 12 5% 5% 5% - 14		14% 6% Simplot 11% 11% 11% + 16
11% 11% Infrastrm Sys 14 9 14% 13% 13% + 14		14% 6% Skidlin Smrkt 16 17 2% 2% 2% + 16
20% 9% Infrastrm Sys 12 12 14% 13% 13% + 14		14% 6% SKS Ind. 23% 9 8 3% 3% 3% + 16
11% 7% Infrastrm T. 60 2 11 7% 7% 7% - 14		16% 7% Skinner. 65 129 9% 9% 9% + 16
22% 5% Infrastrm T. 60 23 5% 5% 5% + 14		11% 11% Sonder Brdr. 31 11 14 14 14 14
4% 31% Infrastrm Fla. 62 6 6% 6% 6% + 14		36% 21% Soundex. 16 95 17 25% 25% 25% + 16
12% 7% InfraVib. 45 15 7 37% 37% 37% - 14		11% 10% SCE Or. pf4.95 1 1 1 11 11 11 11 11
16% 6% InfraVib. 45 93 8 9% 9% 9% - 14		22% 19 SC S. 5.50cf. 1.45 8 1845 1845 1845 + 16
13% 13% InfraVib. 45 14 14% 14% 14% + 14		18% 18% SC S. 5.20pf. 1.30 27 21% 21% 21% + 16
20% 11% InfraVib. 45 2 20 15 15 15 15 - 14		16% 16% SC 4.32pf. 1.08 1 15 15 15 15 15 15
16% 11% InfraVib. 45 31 11% 10% 10% - 14		15% 15% SC 4.24pf. 1.04 24 15 4% 4% 4% + 16
16% 8% InfraVib. 45 14 16 9% 9% 9% - 14		15% 13% SC 4.24pf. 1.02 40 14% 14% 14% 14% 14% + 16
9% 6% InfraVib. 45 2 20 15 15 15 15 - 14		9% 9% SC Real U. 11 4 11 4% 4% 4% + 16
6 6% InfraVib. 45 21 24 13% 12% 12% - 14		66% 36% SC Roy. 1.20 25 34 34 34 34 + 16
3% 1% InfraVib. 45 21 24 13% 12% 12% - 14		36% 17% SC Specity. 1.00 47 17 23% 23% 23% + 16
J - K		
8 8 Jacoby Me 5 7 8% 8% 8% + 14	94 6% OEA Inc. 2 8 7% 7% 7% - 14	14% 14% SC Specity. 1.00 1 1 11 11 11 11 11
12% 8 Jacobs Eng. 19 77 9% 9% 9% - 14	372 25% Offshore Co. 8 17 23% 23% 23% + 14	19% 19% SC Specity. 1.00 8 1845 1845 1845 + 16
12% 12 Jacobs Eng. 3 12 14% 13% 13% + 14	20% 21% Ohio Brass 1 9 11 22% 22% 22% - 14	18% 18% SC Specity. 1.00 9 1845 1845 1845 + 16
11% 7% Jacobs Eng. 74 16% 16% 16% + 14	19% 15% OhioOleohy. 16 29 19 16% 16% 16% - 14	17% 17% SC Specity. 1.00 10 1845 1845 1845 + 16
2% 5% Jacobs Eng. 23 5% 5% 5% + 14	42% 17% OKC Corp. 50 59 7 23% 23% 23% + 14	16% 16% SC Specity. 1.00 11 1845 1845 1845 + 16
5% 5% Jacobs Eng. 23 5% 5% 5% + 14	13% 4 Old Town 50 11 4 6 5% 5% 5% - 14	15% 15% SC Specity. 1.00 12 1845 1845 1845 + 16
16% 16% Jacobs Eng. 23 5% 5% 5% + 14	18% 4 Oldine Ind. 4 6 5% 5% 5% - 14	14% 14% SC Specity. 1.00 13 1845 1845 1845 + 16
16% 16% Jacobs Eng. 23 5% 5% 5% + 14	44% 3 Oldine GP. 200 15 23 4% 4% 4% + 14	13% 13% SC Specity. 1.00 14 1845 1845 1845 + 16
16% 16% Jacobs Eng. 23 5% 5% 5% + 14	84% 5 Oldine pf3.225 2150 18 3% 3% 3% + 14	12% 12% SC Specity. 1.00 15 1845 1845 1845 + 16
16% 16% Jacobs Eng. 23 5% 5% 5% + 14	12% 4 Oldine Orp. 28 9 10 8% 8% 8% - 14	11% 11% SC Specity. 1.00 16 1845 1845 1845 + 16
16% 16% Jacobs Eng. 23 5% 5% 5% + 14	12% 4 Oldine Orp. 28 9 10 8% 8% 8% - 14	10% 10% SC Specity. 1.00 17 1845 1845 1845 + 16
16% 16% Jacobs Eng. 23 5% 5% 5% + 14	12% 4 Oldine Orp. 28 9 10 8% 8% 8% - 14	9% 9% SC Specity. 1.00 18 1845 1845 1845 + 16
16% 16% Jacobs Eng. 23 5% 5% 5% + 14	12% 4 Oldine Orp. 28 9 10 8% 8% 8% - 14	8% 8% SC Specity. 1.00 19 1845 1845 1845 + 16
16% 16% Jacobs Eng. 23 5% 5% 5% + 14	12% 4 Oldine Orp. 28 9 10 8% 8% 8% - 14	7% 7% SC Specity. 1.00 20 1845 1845 1845 + 16
16% 16% Jacobs Eng. 23 5% 5% 5% + 14	12% 4 Oldine Orp. 28 9 10 8% 8% 8% - 14	6% 6% SC Specity. 1.00 21 1845 1845 1845 + 16
16% 16% Jacobs Eng. 23 5% 5% 5% + 14	12% 4 Oldine Orp. 28 9 10 8% 8% 8% - 14	5% 5% SC Specity. 1.00 22 1845 1845 1845 + 16
16% 16% Jacobs Eng. 23 5% 5% 5% + 14	12% 4 Oldine Orp. 28 9 10 8% 8% 8% - 14	4% 4% SC Specity. 1.00 23 1845 1845 1845 + 16
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z—Sales in full.
 Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are detailed in the following footnotes.
 a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Calculating dividend. d—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year. m—Accumulative issue w/ dividends in arrears. p—Next payout. q—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared and paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. s—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value in stock. t—Ex-distribution date.
 v—Collected. x—Ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales full. z—Ex-distribution. aa—Ex-rights. xx—Without warrants. wa—With warrants. we—When distributed. i—When issued. ne—Next day delivery.
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